

1 Kira M. Rubel, Esq. (WSBA #51691)
2 THE HARBOR LAW GROUP
3 3615 Harborview Drive NW, Suite C
4 Gig Harbor, WA 98332-2129
5 Telephone: 253-358-2215
6 kira@theharborlawgroup.com

7 Ignacio Hiraldo, Esq. (*pro hac vice forthcoming*)
8 IJH LAW
9 1200 Brickell Ave., Suite 1950
10 Miami, FL 33131
11 Telephone: (786) 496-4469
12 Ihiraldo@IJhlaw.com

13 *Counsel for Plaintiff and Proposed Class*

14 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
15 **WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

16 DEBRA BROWN, individually and on
17 behalf of all others similarly situated,

18 *Plaintiff,*

19 vs.

20 UNIVERSAL AUTO GROUP III, INC.
21 D/B/A ENUMCLAW CHYSLER JEEP
22 DODGE RAM,

23 *Defendant.*

Case No.

CLASS ACTION

**COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS OF
THE TELEPHONE CONSUMER
PROTECTION ACT, 47 U.S.C. §§ 227,
ET SEQ. (TCPA)**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

24 **CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

25 1. Plaintiff, Debra Brown, brings this action against Defendant, Universal Auto Group
26 III, Inc. d/b/a Enumclaw Chrysler Jeep Dodge Ram, to secure redress for violations of the
27 Telephone Consumer Protection Act (“TCPA”), 47 U.S.C. § 227.

28 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

1 This is a putative class action pursuant to the Telephone Consumer Protection Act,
2 47 U.S.C. §§ 227, *et seq.* (the “TCPA”).

3 Defendant operates a car dealership selling new and used cars as well as vehicle
4 maintenance, service and parts.

12. The TCPA exists to prevent communications like the ones described within this Complaint. *See Mims v. Arrow Fin. Servs., LLC*, 132 S. Ct. 740, 744 (2012).

13. In an action under the TCPA, a plaintiff must show only that the defendant “called a number assigned to a cellular telephone service using an automatic dialing system or prerecorded voice.” *Breslow v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, 857 F. Supp. 2d 1316, 1319 (S.D. Fla. 2012), *aff’d*, 755 F.3d 1265 (11th Cir. 2014).

14. The Federal Communications Commission (“FCC”) is empowered to issue rules and regulations implementing the TCPA. According to the FCC’s findings, calls in violation of the TCPA are prohibited because, as Congress found, automated or prerecorded telephone calls are a greater nuisance and invasion of privacy than live solicitation calls, and such calls can be costly and inconvenient. The FCC also recognized that wireless customers are charged for incoming calls whether they pay in advance or after the minutes are used. *Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991*, CG Docket No. 02-278, Report and Order, 18 FCC Rcd 14014 (2003).

15. In 2012, the FCC issued an order further restricting automated telemarketing calls, requiring “prior express written consent” for such calls. *See In the Matter of Rules & Regulations Implementing the Tel. Consumer Prot. Act of 1991*, 27 F.C.C.R. 1830, 1838 ¶ 20 (Feb. 15, 2012) (emphasis supplied).

16. To obtain express written consent for telemarketing calls, a defendant must establish that it secured the plaintiff’s signature in a form that gives the plaintiff a “‘clear and conspicuous disclosure’ of the consequences of providing the requested consent....and having received this information, agrees unambiguously to receive such calls at a telephone number the [plaintiff] designates.” *In re Rules & Regulations Implementing the Tel. Consumer Prot. Act of 1991*, 27 F.C.C.R. 1830, 1837 ¶ 18, 1838 ¶ 20, 1844 ¶ 33, 1857 ¶ 66, 1858 ¶ 71 (F.C.C. Feb. 15, 2012).

17. The TCPA regulations promulgated by the FCC define “telemarketing” as “the initiation of a telephone call or message for the purpose of encouraging the purchase or rental of,

1 or investment in, property, goods, or services.” 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(f)(12). In determining
2 whether a communication constitutes telemarketing, a court must evaluate the ultimate purpose of
3 the communication. *See Golan v. Veritas Entm't, LLC*, 788 F.3d 814, 820 (8th Cir. 2015).

4 18. “Neither the TCPA nor its implementing regulations ‘require an explicit mention
5 of a good, product, or service’ where the implication of an improper purpose is ‘clear from the
6 context.’” *Id.* (citing *Chesbro v. Best Buy Stores, L.P.*, 705 F.3d 913, 918 (9th Cir. 2012)).

7 19. “‘Telemarketing’ occurs when the context of a call indicates that it was initiated
8 and transmitted to a person for the purpose of promoting property, goods, or services.” *Golan*,
9 788 F.3d at 820 (citing 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(a)(2)(iii); 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(f)(12); *In re Rules and*
10 *Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991*, 18 F.C.C. Rcd at
11 14098 ¶ 141, 2003 WL 21517853, at *49).

12 20. The FCC has explained that calls motivated in part by the intent to sell property,
13 goods, or services are considered telemarketing under the TCPA. *See In re Rules and Regulations*
14 *Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991*, 18 FCC Rcd. 14014, ¶¶ 139-142
15 (2003). This is true whether call recipients are encouraged to purchase, rent, or invest in property,
16 goods, or services during the call *or in the future*. *Id.*

17 21. In other words, offers “that are part of an overall marketing campaign to sell
18 property, goods, or services constitute” telemarketing under the TCPA. *See In re Rules and*
19 *Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991*, 18 FCC Rcd. 14014,
20 ¶ 136 (2003).

21 22. If a call is not deemed telemarketing, a defendant must nevertheless demonstrate
22 that it obtained the plaintiff’s prior express consent. *See In the Matter of Rules and Regulations*
23 *Implementing the Tel. Consumer Prot. Act of 1991*, 30 FCC Rcd. 7961, 7991-92 (2015) (requiring
24 express consent “for non-telemarketing and non-advertising calls”).
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FACTS

23. On or about August or September 2020, Defendant caused a prerecorded voice message to be transmitted to Plaintiff's cellular telephone number ending in 8280 ("8280 Number"):

24. The prerecorded voice message states that the prerecorded message was being sent from Defendant and sought for Plaintiff to come see Defendant to purchase a vehicle.

25. Plaintiff is the subscriber and/or sole user of the 8280 number.

26. The prerecorded message came from the number 360-802-0200.

27. The 360-802-0200 number is owned and/or operated by or on behalf of Defendant.

28. When Plaintiff listened to the voice message, she was easily able to determine that it was a prerecorded message. *Rahn v. Bank of Am.*, No. 1:15-CV-4485-ODE-JSA, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 186171, at *10-11 (N.D. Ga. June 23, 2016) ("When one receives a call, it is a clear-cut fact, easily discernible to any lay person, whether or not the recipient is speaking to a live human being, or is instead being subjected to a prerecorded message.").

29. Defendant's prerecorded message calls constitute telemarketing/advertising because they promote Defendant's business, goods and services.

30. At no point in time did Plaintiff provide Defendant with her express written consent to be contacted by prerecorded message.

31. Upon information and belief, Defendant caused similar prerecorded messages to be sent to individuals residing within this judicial district.

32. Defendant's unsolicited prerecorded message caused Plaintiff additional harm, including invasion of privacy, aggravation, annoyance, intrusion on seclusion, trespass, and conversion. Defendant's call also inconvenienced Plaintiff and caused disruption to Plaintiff's daily life.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

PROPOSED CLASS

33. Plaintiff brings this case as a class action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated.

34. Plaintiff brings this case on behalf of the Class defined as follows:

NO CONSENT CLASS: All persons in the United States who, within four years prior to the filing of this action, (1) were sent a prerecorded message by or on behalf of Defendant, (2) regarding Defendant's goods, products or services, and (4) for which Defendant failed to secure the called party's express written consent

35. Plaintiff reserves the right to modify the Class definitions as warranted as facts are learned in further investigation and discovery.

36. Defendant and its employees or agents are excluded from the Class. Plaintiff does not know the number of members in the Class but believes the Class members number in the several thousands, if not more.

NUMEROSITY

37. Upon information and belief, Defendant has placed automated calls to cellular telephone numbers belonging to thousands of consumers throughout the United States without their prior express consent. The members of the Class, therefore, are believed to be so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.

38. The exact number and identities of the members of the Class are unknown at this time and can only be ascertained through discovery. Identification of the Class members is a matter capable of ministerial determination from Defendant's call records.

COMMON QUESTIONS OF LAW AND FACT

39. There are numerous questions of law and fact common to members of the Class which predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Class. Among the questions of law and fact common to the members of the Class are:

- a. Whether Defendant made non-emergency calls to Plaintiff's and Class members' cellular telephones using a prerecorded message;

- b. Whether Defendant can meet its burden of showing that it obtained prior express written consent to make such calls;
- c. Whether Defendant's conduct was knowing and willful;
- d. Whether Defendant is liable for damages, and the amount of such damages; and
- e. Whether Defendant should be enjoined from such conduct in the future.

40. The common questions in this case are capable of having common answers. If Plaintiff's claim that Defendant routinely transmits calls to telephone numbers assigned to cellular telephone services is accurate, Plaintiff and the Class members will have identical claims capable of being efficiently adjudicated and administered in this case.

TYPICALITY

41. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the Class members, as they are all based on the same factual and legal theories.

PROTECTING THE INTERESTS OF THE CLASS MEMBERS

42. Plaintiff is a representative who will fully and adequately assert and protect the interests of the Class, and has retained competent counsel. Accordingly, Plaintiff is an adequate representative and will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class.

PROCEEDING VIA CLASS ACTION IS SUPERIOR AND ADVISABLE

43. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this lawsuit, because individual litigation of the claims of all members of the Class is economically unfeasible and procedurally impracticable. While the aggregate damages sustained by the Class are in the millions of dollars, the individual damages incurred by each member of the Class resulting from Defendant's wrongful conduct are too small to warrant the expense of individual lawsuits. The likelihood of individual Class members prosecuting their own separate claims is remote, and, even if every member of the Class could afford individual litigation, the court system would be unduly burdened by individual litigation of such cases.

44. The prosecution of separate actions by members of the Class would create a risk of establishing inconsistent rulings and/or incompatible standards of conduct for Defendant. For example, one court might enjoin Defendant from performing the challenged acts, whereas another may not. Additionally, individual actions may be dispositive of the interests of the Class, although certain class members are not parties to such actions.

COUNT I
Violations of the TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)
(On Behalf of Plaintiff and No Consent Class)

45. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.

46. It is a violation of the TCPA to make “any call (other than a call made for emergency purposes or made with the prior express consent of the called party) using any ...artificial or prerecorded voice to any telephone number assigned to a ... cellular telephone service” 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)(iii).

47. It is a violation of the TCPA regulations promulgated by the FCC to “initiate any telephone call...using an... artificial or prerecorded voice to any telephone number assigned to a paging service, cellular telephone service, specialized mobile radio service, or other radio common carrier service, or any service for which the called party is charged for the call.” 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(a)(1)(iii).

48. Additionally, it is a violation of the TCPA regulations promulgated by the FCC to “[i]nitiate, or cause to be initiated, any telephone call that includes or introduces an advertisement or constitutes telemarketing, ...artificial or prerecorded voice ...other than a call made with the prior express written consent of the called party or the prior express consent of the called party when the call is made...” 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(a)(2).

49. Defendant – or third parties directed by Defendant – used prerecorded messages to make non-emergency telephone calls to the cellular telephones of Plaintiff and the other members of the Class defined below.

50. Defendant – or third parties directed by Defendant – used prerecorded messages to make non-emergency telephone calls to the telephones of Plaintiff and other members of the Class.

51. These calls were made without regard to whether or not Defendant had first obtained express permission from the called party to make such calls. In fact, Defendant did not have prior express consent to call the cell phones of Plaintiff and the other members of the putative Class when its calls were made.

52. Defendant has, therefore, violated § 227(b)(1)(A)(iii) of the TCPA by using prerecorded messages to make non-emergency telephone calls to the cell phones of Plaintiff and the other members of the putative Class without their prior express written consent.

53. Defendant has therefore violated § 64.1200(a)(1)(iii) and § 64.1200(a)(2) by using prerecorded messages to make non-emergency telephone calls to the telephones of Plaintiff and the other members of the putative Class without their prior express written consent.

54. Defendant knew that it did not have prior express consent to make these calls, and knew or should have known that it was using prerecorded messages. The violations were therefore willful or knowing.

55. As a result of Defendant's conduct and pursuant to § 227(b)(3) of the TCPA, Plaintiff and the other members of the putative Class were harmed and are each entitled to a minimum of \$500.00 in damages for each violation. Plaintiff and the members of the Class are also entitled to an injunction against future calls. *Id.*

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the Class, prays for the following relief:

- a) An order certifying this case as a class action on behalf of the Class as defined above, and appointing Plaintiff as the representative of the Class and Plaintiff's counsel as Class Counsel;
- b) An award of actual and statutory damages for Plaintiff and each member of the Class;

- 1 c) As a result of Defendant's negligent violations of 47 U.S.C. §§ 227, *et seq.*, Plaintiff
2 seeks for herself and each member of the Class \$500.00 in statutory damages for
3 each and every violation pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 277(b)(3)(B);
- 4 d) As a result of Defendant's knowing and/or willful violations of 47 U.S.C. §§ 227,
5 *et seq.*, Plaintiff seeks for herself and each member of the Class treble damages, as
6 provided by statute, up to \$1,500.00 for each and every violation pursuant to 47
7 U.S.C. § 277(b)(3)(B) and § 277(b)(3)(C);
- 8 e) An order declaring that Defendant's actions, as set out above, violate the TCPA;
- 9 f) An injunction requiring Defendant to cease all unsolicited call activity, and to
10 otherwise protect the interests of the Class;
- 11 g) An injunction prohibiting Defendant from using, or contracting the use of,
12 prerecorded messages without obtaining, recipient's consent to receive calls made
13 with such equipment;
- 14 h) Such further and other relief as the Court deems necessary.

15 **JURY DEMAND**

16 Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury.

17 **DOCUMENT PRESERVATION DEMAND**

18 Plaintiff demands that Defendant take affirmative steps to preserve all records, lists,
19 electronic databases or other itemization of telephone numbers associated with Defendant and the
20 calls as alleged herein.

21 DATED: May 27, 2021

22 Respectfully Submitted,

23 /s/ Kira M. Rubel

24 Kira M. Rubel, WSBA #51691

25 **THE HARBOR LAW GROUP**

3615 Harborview Drive, NW, Suite C.

Gig Harbor, WA 98332-2129

Telephone: (253) 358-2215

kira@theharborlawgroup.com

Ignacio Hiraldo, Esq., *pro hac vice* forthcoming
IJH Law

1200 Brickell Ave. Suite 1950

Miami, FL 33131

Telephone: (786) 496-4469

IJhiraldo@IJhlaw.com

Counsel for Plaintiff and the proposed class